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Dr. Josiah Strong, Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown, Professor Fagnani of Union Seminary, Consul General Uchida of Japan, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Col. Barnes, Rear Admiral Barker, Mr. Meakin from England, Mr. Higgins of the New York Chamber of Commerce, John Field, ex-postmaster of Philadelphia, Hon. William J. Coombs, Mr. Virginius Newton of Richmond, Va., Hon. John I. Gilbert, John B. Garrett, Mr. Holden of Detroit, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, and Miss Sarah F. Smiley.

This extraordinary array of speakers bears witness to the strength of the Mohonk work. A few of the speeches were much marred by an overplus of storytelling and side encomiums upon things having no proper place in an arbitration conference, and some by the time limit. It would be better if next year the program were not made so extended. Some of the speeches were as fine as we have ever heard at Mohonk, and we hope to give our readers an opportunity to read them during the coming months.

The subjects particularly dwelt upon were the successful inauguration of the Hague Court, the general progress of arbitration during the past year, the relations of commerce and industry to arbitration and peace, the methods of influencing public opinion, and the importance of securing special treaties of arbitration between nations pledging the reference of their controversies to the Hague Court.

The immense value of Mr. Smiley's generous and hospitable work for the cause of international concord was never more apparent than at this last Conference.

The platform adopted at the closing session of the Conference is as follows:

Platform of the Ninth Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

The principle of international arbitration has secured the approval of the civilized world. This fact is solemnly recorded by the Hague Convention.

It is gratifying to state that, largely through the influence and example of the United States, which had so much to do with the success of the Hague Conference, prestige has been given to the Hague Tribunal by the submission to it of international differences. This Conference thanks our government for what it has done in this behalf, especially in the recent Venezuelan controversy, when its efforts averted war.

This Conference believes that the next step in the steady march forward should be the conclusion of a treaty of obligatory arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, to be followed by similar agreements between the other signatory nations to the Hague Convention, to refer disputes to the Hague Tribunal. Such treaties would make the present implied obligations of the nations signing them explicit, binding and permanent, instead of leaving them, as now, under the Hague Convention, voluntary, and to be determined from time to time, and largely by circum-

stances. This Conference believes that the best public opinion of the United States and Great Britain, neighbors and kinsfolk as they are, recognizes the wisdom and justice of such an arrangement; and that the example thus set would be followed speedily by the other powers. It would lead all the nations to the Hague Tribunal.

With a deep sense of the fatherhood of God and the consequent brotherhood of man, the Conference looks forward to new victories for its cause even more remarkable than those already won, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of extending the application of international arbitration.

Many motives may inspire arbitration,—fear, horror of war, dread of expense,—but justice is the only safe foundation for the world's peace.

In the Alaskan boundary dispute, who should not prefer that justice should prevail even if we make no gain of hills and harbors? America should conduct its claim with such loyalty to justice as to win the honor of the nations.

This Conference summons all possible agencies to teach and preach the gospel of justice. Business men and great corporations, teachers in schools, ministers of God, the public press—let our whole country accept the great motto and seek to live up to it: "America loves Justice." It appeals to every man and woman to aid in increasing and organizing the general sentiment in favor of international arbitration so as to secure, by the invincible power of public opinion, the employment of it in the maximum number of possible cases, in the hope that wars may cease and that peace may prevail.

Editorial Notes.

Leslie's Weekly, commenting on the American Peace Society's move for a stated international congress, speaks as follows:

International Congress.

"The proposition thus made is not a new one, and it will probably be regarded by many now, as it has been in the past, as chimerical and quite outside the range of present achievement. But why it should thus be regarded we fail to see. The Peace Society has a strong and stubborn argument in behalf of its proposal in the long list of international congresses and conferences which have been held in the past seventy years, most of which have been effective and successful in the purposes set before them. Twenty-seven such bodies are named, beginning with the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which adjusted the questions left by the Napoleonic campaigns, and closing with the Pan-American Conference held in Mexico City in 1901. The United States had representatives in twelve of these international conferences, including the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878 and the Prime Meridian Conference at Washington in 1885; three have been called together on its initiative and four have been held at our national capital.

"It is argued very justly that the step from the organization and holding of such international conferences as those named to the formation of a regularly constituted world-congress meeting every five or seven years is a clearly logical step and one which should now be taken.

The precedent is firmly established, the principle generally recognized; it only remains now to embody the idea, whose wisdom and practicability have been proved, in a fixed and permanent institution. It is not proposed that the congresses shall at first have any powers beyond that which such bodies have usually had, namely: the making of recommendations to their several governments in matters of international concern. The grant of legislative powers may come later when the time is ripe.

"That the tendencies of the age, all pointing, as they do, to closer combinations, to increased solidarity of interest among men and nations, all favor such an international body as thus proposed seems to us entirely clear. We can see a multitude of reasons why the proposition should meet with universal favor, and none why it should be opposed. Every consideration of peace and concord, of mutual prosperity and the general well-being of men; everything, in brief, that makes for true enlightenment and high civilization, may be urged for the adoption of this noble and far-reaching plan. That it will be achieved some day we have not the slightest doubt. But why not now?"

**Channing's
Discourses.**

It was of course purely a coincidence that the fine new statue of William Ellery Channing was unveiled on the 1st inst. in the Boston Public Gardens in front of the Arlington Street Church just as Edwin Ginn was putting out, in his series of peace publications, Channing's "Discourses on War." These remarkable discourses, uttered in the days when the cause of peace had few friends, have long been unknown to the general public, except as they have now and then fallen under the eye of some investigator of Channing's collected works. This republication is most timely. Advanced as the anti-war movement is to-day, it is not yet abreast of this great peace prophet of nearly a century ago. Channing's arraignment of the immoralities and the absurdity of war reads as if it had been written only yesterday. It would profit our generation immensely to study diligently and ponder deeply the discourses and parts of discourses which are brought together in this new publication. The book contains a passage on "War and Human Brotherhood," from Channing's Introduction to his published works, his "Discourse on War" before the Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts in 1816, his "Sermon on War" delivered in 1835, his "Lecture on War" delivered in Boston in 1838, in a course given under the auspices of the American Peace Society, a chapter on "The Citizen's Duty in War Which He Condemns," being extracts from various sermons, "The Passion for Dominion," "Lessons from the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "The Founder of the Peace Society," a tribute to the memory of Noah Worcester, and "Destiny in National Character," from a letter on the annexation of Texas. The volume has an admirable introduction by Edwin D. Mead, the editor of the series, is excellently bound in cloth, and is published

at the nominal price of fifty cents per copy net. Everybody should get a copy and read it. Our office will send it to any address, in this or foreign countries, for sixty-five cents, postpaid.

Secretary Hay's note to the Russian government expressing regret that the United States should have been led, through the sensational story from Peking, into even a temporary misconception or doubt of Russia's position in Manchuria, is probably unique in the history of diplomacy. Great nations have not been accustomed to beg pardon for offenses and discourtesies against one another unless asked for an explanation, and then only in a perfunctory way. This action of Mr. Hay was purely spontaneous, and therefore the more highly honorable. He believes in the application of the Golden Rule between nations as between men, and the promptness with which he carried out his principles in this case is highly commendable. There is just as much reason for nations being gentlemen as there is that individuals should be so, and until they set themselves seriously to conduct themselves as true gentlemen towards one another they can never expect to avoid irritating misunderstandings and troublesome suspicions. Even if there were sinister designs behind the professions of Russia, as many persist in thinking, Mr. Hay's conduct will do more to prevent the evolving of them later than any amount of diplomatic suspicion and rudeness could have done. The power of love and trust between nations, if tried, would be found to work marvels. We talk much about Christian nations, but we shall never see any such until we see them habitually regardful of each other's interests and reputations and just as prompt as Christian men to ask forgiveness for wrongs done. We devoutly hope that Mr. Hay, whose statesmanship is of an unusual order, may be able to lead the nations of the world to a much higher plane in this regard than they have ever yet occupied.

**The English
Peace Society.**

The annual report of the Peace Society (London) shows that the old organization has kept up a vigorous propaganda during the past year; that it is as new and fresh and zealous in spirit as when it began its work in 1816. The report expresses satisfaction at the close of the South African war, at the steps which have been taken for the restoration of the devastated country, and declares that Mr. Chamberlain's visit ought to have been made before the war. It notes with pleasure the increasing amicableness in the relations between Great Britain and France. It declares that the progress of arbitration during the year has been remarkable, and mentions the cases decided and the cases referred during the last twelve months. The

report states that the work of the Society has been much enlarged during the year; that many public meetings have been held; that four new agents have been appointed; that nearly forty thousand invitations were sent out to ministers to observe Peace Sunday; that nearly six thousand sermons and addresses were delivered on the occasion; that the circulation of the Society's organ, the *Herald of Peace*, had increased; that a new paper for the young, the *Olive Leaf*, had been started; and that over two hundred and thirty thousand copies of books, pamphlets, etc., had been distributed. The report closes with a reference to the dangerous military movements in the country, and deplores the fact that the majority of the people do not seem alive to their character, and that the countervailing influences in the official and organized Christianity of the day are very feeble.

The following correspondence between
Carnegie's Gift to Andrew Carnegie and the Netherlands
the Hague Court. Minister at Washington, Baron Gevers,
 in regard to the former's munificent benefaction to the
 Hague Court, will interest all our readers. It became
 public too late for insertion in our last issue:

"NEW YORK, April 22, 1903.

"BARON GEVERS, Washington, D. C.
 "Your Excellency, — Your welcome favor reaches me on the eve of my departure for my Scottish summer home. I am delighted to hear officially from you that your government believes that the cause of the peace conference will be immensely benefited by the erection of a court house and library, a temple of peace, for the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899, and also that the government will consider itself responsible for the disbursement of the fund, which I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish.

"The sum named to me as being ample for the purpose stated was \$1,500,000. I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon me for this sum will be honored upon presentation here. Believe me, Your Excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the creation of the permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward of world-wide character which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain.

"Very truly yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

"WASHINGTON, April 25, 1903.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq., New York.

"Dear Sir, — Referring to my letter of the 23d inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by cable to express to you the deep-felt gratitude and profound admiration of Her Majesty's government for your munificent benefaction in favor of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The Netherlands

government and the people of Holland, who consider themselves, as it were, as the custodians of that great institution of peace which the nations jointly intrusted to their care, are deeply impressed by the high humanitarian sentiments which led you to connect your name in a lasting way with one of the noblest efforts man has ever made — the effort to substitute justice and goodwill among men to the horrors for war.

"Believe me, dear sir, with highest consideration,
 "Very sincerely yours, GEVERS.

Brevities.

. . . The Legislature of Guatemala has voted its approval of the protocol signed at Mexico City, at the Pan-American Conference, for the adherence of the American states to the Hague conventions, and has asked the governments of the United States and of Mexico to take the necessary steps for the admission of Guatemala as a party to the conventions.

. . . It is announced that the second national congress of the peace societies of France will be held at Rouen for three days, beginning on the 24th of September.

. . . In response to a letter to him from the Princess Wiszniewska, in the name of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, while on his recent visit to Paris, King Edward replied, through the British embassy at Paris, that he was grateful for the friendly and pacific sentiments expressed by the Alliance.

. . . The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia commemorated the fourth anniversary of the meeting of the Hague Peace Conference in the historic Mennonite Church, Germantown, Pa., on Sabbath afternoon and evening, May 17. The addresses were by Bishop Grubb of the Mennonites, Clara Barton, Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, Miss Anita Trueman of New Haven, Mahlon N. Kline of the Philadelphia Trades League, William H. Parry of Newark, Judge Ashman of Philadelphia, and Alfred H. Love, president of the Union.

. . . *Brotherhood*, which begins its seventeenth year in the pocket magazine form, says that "war, however scientifically soever it may be conducted, is always barbarous. Military uniforms and decorations are but the war-paint and feathers of the savage, glorified." It declares that "the ideal of international relations . . . is a federation of coöperative commonwealths."

. . . At the Methodist Bishops' Conference held recently at Allegheny, Pa., Dr. Hamilton, the youngest of the bishops, preached a sermon on "He causeth wars to cease," before a large audience. He treated war as ineffective, useless and antiquated.

. . . Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Minneapolis, who is for the time being filling the pulpit of the Central Union Church of Honolulu, Hawaii, recently read a paper against war before the Ministerial Union held in that church, which made a strong impression on the audience. The address, which was radical and in part an arraignment of the church for its unfaithfulness, aroused much discussion, *pro* and *con*. One result of the meeting was the adoption by the Union of a resolution to subscribe